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ABSTRACT

This final report on the Missouri Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services begins by describing activities during the planning stage, the selection of 200 delegates to the conference from applications submitted by individuals, and publicity prior to the conference. The charge to the delegates by Monteria Hightower, Missouri State Librarian, is then presented, followed by excerpts from major presentations on the three themes of the 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services: (1) "Library and Information Services for Democracy" (Thomas F. Eagleton); (2) "Library and Information Services for Literacy" (Lois A. Bader); and (3) "Library and Information Services for Productivity" (A. Drue Jennings). The political process used to select 12 delegates to the White House Conference is described and the delegates are listed under the categories they represent, i.e., library professionals, library supporters, government officials, and the general public. The resolutions adopted by the delegates to the state conference are listed in priority order under the appropriate theme--democracy, literacy, or productivity. Resolutions concerning funding for Missouri libraries are also listed. The presentation of the conference resolutions to the governor is noted and the role of the delegates at the national conference is briefly described. Lists of organizations exhibiting at the conference and the members of the governor's conference planning committee are included. (BBM)

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Missouri Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services

November 16-17, 1990

Final Report

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Missouri State Library
Coordinating Board for Higher Education

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Missouri Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services

November 16-17, 1990

Final Report

Office of the Governor
State of Missouri

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services will be held November 16-17, 1990; and

WHEREAS, libraries and information services are sources vital to increasing literacy among the citizens of Missouri and are essential to the establishment of lifelong learning patterns; and

WHEREAS, libraries and information services are the clearinghouses that assure all citizens access to information that affects their daily lives, assists in decision making, and provides for the development of a knowledgeable electorate, thus supporting the democratic tenets of this nation

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN ASHCROFT, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, do hereby proclaim 1990 as

THE YEAR OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

in Missouri and urge all Missourians to become aware of the importance of libraries and information services in developing and maintaining the quality of life for all citizens

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, in the City of Jefferson, this 2nd day of January, 1990

John Ashcroft
Governor

Attest Roy D. Blunt
Secretary of State

In January 1990, Governor John Ashcroft called attention to the state's libraries when he signed a proclamation naming 1990 as the Year of Library and Information Services in Missouri. This proclamation inaugurated a year of special events and programs in libraries throughout the state culminating in the Governor's Conference.

The Planning Stage

Early in 1988, state librarian Monteria Hightower and Missouri Library Association president Dorothy Elliott invited Virginia G. Young of Columbia to chair a planning committee to determine Missouri's participation in the 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Young serves on the board of Daniel Boone Regional Library, Columbia, and is also a member of the Advisory Committee for the White House Conference.

The state librarian and the committee chairperson appointed Susanna Alexander, former assistant state librarian, to coordinate the statewide effort. They also invited 28 Missourians to serve on the planning committee. At the committee's first meeting in April 1988, members proposed the development of a conference at which participants would discuss library service to the people of Missouri and make recommendations for the improvement of those services.

The committee's work resulted in a proclamation signed by Governor John Ashcroft calling for a Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services, to be held November 16-17, 1990 in Jefferson City. In calling the conference, Governor Ashcroft acknowledged the "unique and indispensable service" offered by libraries and urged all Missourians to take advantage of the services provided through the state's libraries. He also noted that libraries enhance the quality of life in Missouri communities.

Planning continued, with subcommittees formed to define the program content, schedule exhibits, draft resolutions, select delegates, mount a statewide publicity campaign, and devise a process for the election of delegates to the White House Conference.

Delegate Selection

The delegate selection subcommittee was charged with overseeing the selection of 200 delegates to the Governor's Conference and the election of 12 delegates to the White House Conference. The 200 delegates were to represent evenly four categories: library and information professionals, library supporters, governmental officials, and the general public.

Citizens applied to become conference delegates through the completion of a form published in the state's newspapers and available in all Missouri libraries. More than 500 Missourians applied, with library professionals representing the largest group.

Ben Sells, a member of the delegate selection subcommittee, said: "We wanted balance between men and women, urban and rural. We looked for diversity in age, ethnic background, and occupation. We wanted to ensure that the opportunity to serve was extended to those with physical impairments. Because librarians formed the largest applicant pool, the choices were more difficult as we wanted to include representatives from all kinds of libraries, including academic, public, school, and special."

Publicity

The conference coordinator appeared on a number of television programs and was interviewed on radio programs throughout the state, discussing Missouri libraries and the Governor's Conference and explaining the delegate application process.

Additional publicity for the conference was carried out by a subcommittee composed of a television station manager, the head of the statewide press association, and the State Library's publications officer.

YOU COULD BE A DELEGATE

Missouri Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services

Two hundred Missourians will be invited as delegates to this conference at the Capitol Plaza Hotel in Jefferson City, Missouri. It will stress the three themes chosen for the upcoming White House Conference: Library and Information Services for Productivity, for Literacy, and for Democracy. The conference will be held from 4 P.M., November 16 to 4 P.M., November 17, 1990.

TRAVEL, LODGING AND MEAL COSTS WILL BE PAID

If you would like to apply to be a delegate, please complete the form below and return it by February 15, 1990 to: Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services, Box 387, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102.

(*Please print or type*)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

County _____ Daytime Phone _____

In order to achieve a variety of viewpoints from a broad segment of the population in the delegation, please tell us more about yourself: (check one of the following)

Age 12-18 ___ 19-30 ___ 31-45 ___ 46-55 ___ over 55 ___ Female ___ Male ___

Ethnic: Afro-American ___ American Indian ___ Asian ___ Caucasian ___ Hispanic ___ Other ___

Handicapped ___ Please specify _____

Job Occupation _____

One-fourth of the delegates will be selected from each of the following categories (please check one): Library or information professional ___ Currently active library and information supporter, including trustee or friends of the library member ___ Federal, state or local government official ___ General public ___

Why do you want to be a delegate?
What are your special library concerns?

(*Please limit to 100 words or less.*)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

"I want to be a delegate because I would like to have a voice in my library's future. My career as a research biologist depends on maintaining close contact with my library. Staying current with published scientific research is essential to the performance of my job. I depend on my library as an essential resource for my work now and will in the future."

"As a high school student, I appreciate the ease in receiving college-level books through my local library. The availability of these advanced books is helpful, because I do not live in a college town. As budget cuts become more prevalent in our present society, we need to realize that funds to make knowledge more accessible should be increased, not decreased. If chosen as a representative, I would hope to express the views of youth, today's most avid knowledge seekers."

A Charge to the Delegates

It would appear that libraries are not recognized as the partners they really are in the educational process.

Your presence here is an acknowledgment that something is amiss. Your presence here is a charge to you to identify the missing pieces and put them in their proper perspective so that all citizens of Missouri and the nation have equal access to quality library and information services.

Your presence here is vital, needed, and depended upon. You have a job to do.

Never before has the problem of illiteracy been so openly discussed. Public libraries were encouraging literacy projects when it was not the popular thing to do. You must make sure that that is continued. In the past, poor work performance was often accredited to laziness, and employees were dismissed without too much thought. It was easy enough to find someone else to replace them. Today, productivity is a major concern in the workplace. You must look for ways to encourage strong training for productivity. The democratic way, with equal rights and equal opportunity for everyone, is how we should live, but it is not necessarily practiced.

Who, 50, 25 or even 10 years ago, would have seen any of these issues as related to libraries and information services? Your task is to make the connection.

Monteria Hightower, Associate Commissioner for Libraries and Missouri State Librarian

Conference Proceedings

The conference was structured around major presentations, or "challenges," on the themes of democracy, literacy and productivity. Speakers included former Senator Thomas F. Eagleton; Dr. Lois A. Bader, professor at Michigan State University, who is nationally known for her consulting and publications in the field of adult education; and A. Drue Jennings, president and chief executive officer of Kansas City Power & Light Co.

Following each speaker's presentation, delegates met in small groups to discuss the conference themes as they related to the delivery of library service to Missourians.

The final session featured debate and adoption of a set of resolutions and announcement of 12 delegates to represent Missouri at the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

From the Participants

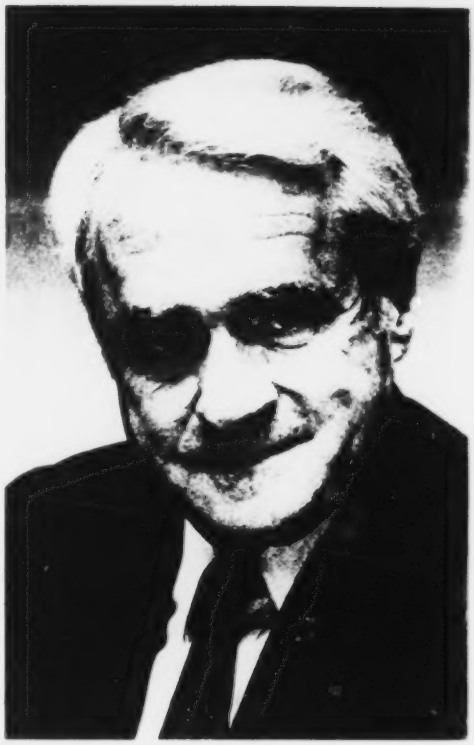
"As an author, reader and library board member, I am concerned with threats to freedom of expression, a freedom to learn and be exposed to a broad range of information. I am concerned with the library's ability to protect those freedoms politically, economically and technologically, and in protecting them, to afford the greatest possibilities to its patrons."

"A library is just as important a part of our infrastructure as any road, bridge, public building or utility. Even so, and as essential as libraries are to cultural literacy and critical thinking, they are not only under-used but overlooked in most of our thinking and planning for America's future."

"As a humanist, I believe that libraries are the backbone of our culture, preserving and perhaps defining it. I am concerned that government continue to support this vital institution."

"Students and patrons of the next decade and century are going to have more information needs than ever. We need to prepare now."

Excerpts from "Library and Information Services for Democracy" -- Thomas F. Eagleton



We will stay competitive scientifically; I'm not worried about that. We will produce adequate technologists and scientists and mathematicians; we'll produce the world's best. And we will be able to compete with other nations around the world that also are producing fine scientists and technicians and all that. That's fine; we need more of them. But if we, as a collective nation, do not ourselves have an appreciation of democracy, if we take democracy as a rather boring "ho hum" experience and don't find any significance in those treasured words [the Constitution] that once were there, then we will continue to have 50 percent turnouts in presidential elections, as we did last time -- and 34 percent turnouts as we did in the election just a few days ago. Barely a third, a decimal point or two better than a third of the eligible voters, were motivated enough, were angry enough -- on the talk shows they said how angry they were -- to go to the polls and cast their ballot, either to keep the bums in or to throw the bums out. Two-thirds stayed home...

That, as I say, does not bode well for the future of this country. And in part, not in total, that's what your conference and the other 50 some conferences in the states and territories are all about. How do we recapture part of the past? But I'm here to say that if the ability to read and the ability to use books and the ability to comprehend ideas from those books, and the ability to read poetry and to appreciate its grandeur and its romance -- if all of that is to be an ever-dwindling part of the American experience, and the American television screen is to be an ever-expanding percentage of the American experience, then democracy cannot function. It is not functioning well now.

...if we don't through the work of libraries and schools and education begin to turn back a bit to the meaning of the printed word, and begin to debate issues as come out of printed words, in intelligent discussion, then I'm not so sure where this country is headed.

I hope, once again within my lifetime, or most certainly within the lifetime of many who are in this room younger than I, that the chief glory of every people will arise from its authors. And that the glories that do arise from its authors are comprehended, appreciated, and understood by a large part of the populace. If that be the case, then democracy is assured. If not, then democracy is in peril.

Excerpts from "Library and Information Services for Literacy" -- Dr. Lois A. Bader

Our libraries and our schools have held great promise for our democratic society, and for some of us the promise was kept. I attended a three-room school in a rural area on the fringe of the Appalachian Mountains. There were few books. When I was old enough to walk into town on my own, I found the Charleroi Public Library. It had one Room. Starting with Aristophanes, I began my education. When I learned, years later, that library support was shrinking, I was appalled. Cutting back on libraries is shutting the door to opportunity in America.

Numerous studies conducted in the United States have found the lowest levels of literacy among the poor -- whether the poor live in rural or urban areas, whether they are black, white, Hispanic, Native American, or Asian. Thus, literacy is not a single issue, but rather is tied to other aspects of poverty -- problems related to health, childcare, employment, substance abuse, and hopelessness.

I believe that we must continue to lobby for legislators to support literacy. But we cannot wait for funding. We have to use the institutions, the agencies, the striving individuals we have in place and continue to move forward. Each and every one of us has a personal obligation to be committed, to be self-starters, to be cooperative, to form alliances, and to be creative.

Aggressive language is used to describe literacy efforts: *attacking* illiteracy, *fighting* illiteracy, *battling* illiteracy, and so on. We have a competitive society, and this language fits that mode. But success in literacy depends on cooperation, on alliances, on coalitions, on partnerships that call for a generosity of spirit, for unselfishness, for sharing, for each giving his or her best. And this is an aspect of our culture, too. We see it during times of crisis, during emergencies when strangers give generously to those in need.

Your town, your city, your county is unique. Each has its own network, its own resources. Find the librarians, the principals, church members, teachers, businesspeople, retirees, college students, or any of the residents who want to help people help themselves. Find and hold on to the power of a positive attitude, of imagination, of giving, of integrity, and you will make a difference.

Excerpts from "Library and Information Services for Productivity" -- A. Drue Jennings

As we try to keep from drowning in the rising tide of new knowledge, it's easy to succumb to the nostalgia of the simple life before information began to increase exponentially. The management of things and people was easier then. We weren't being inundated by tidal waves of raw information.

I refuse to succumb to the temptation to say that, in this new age, information is our most important resource. *People* are our most important resource. It is they who must process the growing stacks of information now available to us, separate the wheat from the chaff, and put the grain to its most productive uses if we are going to survive in the information age.

We cannot simply throw unqualified people at the work to be done and hope they will muddle through. Just as unacceptable is the specter held out by a recent study which foresees a future of unfilled jobs in Missouri due to a lack of qualified workers.

A major public relations campaign is needed to sell libraries as hospitable, exciting, user-friendly places. Librarians need to "go public" in every possible way to publicize the opportunities and activities that await library patrons.

Experts tell us that students will forget over half of what they have been taught in school within a brief time but retain much more of that which they have learned for themselves through the independent pursuit of knowledge in library reading rooms. Libraries are a community resource for lifelong learning.

The business community has a practical interest in the health of our public libraries because of the key role they can play in productivity. I think you would find the corporate community supportive of increased funding if it were brought into the loop along with educators, librarians and public officials and shown the benefits it stood to gain from better libraries.

We're so accustomed to hearing it said that there is still time to deal with a critical problem that we take it for granted there always will be. However, I greatly fear that time is running out for a badly needed new day for our libraries unless we act soon and with a sense of real urgency. In my opinion, the battle for the future of our libraries is being won or lost right now in state conferences like this one. You are determining now what demands will be made upon state government for improved library services and how resolute Missouri's delegates to the White House Conference will be.

The Political Process

Missouri was eligible to send 12 delegates -- three from each category -- to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Being elected a delegate involved three steps.

Any of the 200 Missouri delegates could declare as a candidate by completing a brief biographical and platform statement. That was the first step.

By conference registration time, the politicking had begun with flyers, posters and handouts. It was appropriate given that democracy was one of the conference themes.

On Friday night, each category held a caucus for the "primary" election. Delegates heard brief campaign speeches from those who were candidates within their respective category. Then they voted, with the top nine vote-getters proceeding to the next step: the "general" election.

The final ballot contained nine names from each category. Each of the 36 candidates was briefly introduced Saturday morning, followed by voting during the lunch hour. Every delegate had the opportunity to vote for his/her three choices in each of the four categories.

At the conclusion of the conference, the 12 winners were announced along with an alternate from each category.

Missouri's delegates will join more than 900 delegates from other states and territories in Washington, DC for the White House Conference, scheduled for July 9-13, 1991. They will meet several times before the national conference to visit libraries in Missouri and to attend briefing sessions on state and national library issues.

Back: Thomas D. Pawley, H. Floyd Gilzow, Bob Priddy, Curt Fuchs, Edwin Rowold Jr., Frederick J. Raithel. Front: Andrea Berry, Jean McCreary, Mindy Joy Shepherd, Barbara Noble, Jean Ann McCartney, Virginia G. Young, chair, Governor's Conference Planning Committee. Not pictured: Betty Perry.

Alternates: John Popko, Ada M. French, Jewell Smith, Lorenzo Winston.

White House Conference Delegates

Library Professionals

Dr. Curt Fuchs - Director of Media Services, Columbia Public Schools

Barbara N. Noble - Director of Libraries, Parkway School District, St. Louis

Frederick J. Raithel - Associate Automation Services, Missouri State Library, Jefferson City

John Popko - Assistant Director for Technical Services, University Libraries, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Library Supporters

Jean Ann McCartney - Executive Coordinator, Missouri Library Association, Columbia

Dr. Thomas D. Pawley III - Professor Emeritus of Speech and Theatre, Lincoln University, Jefferson City

Bob Priddy - News Director, Missouri Network, Jefferson City

Jewell Smith - Retired Director, Springfield-Greene County Library

Government Officials

H. Floyd Gilzow, Deputy Secretary of State, Jefferson City

Betty Perry - Mayor of Town and Country (St. Louis County)

Mindy Joy Shepherd - Director of Development and Information, Missouri Veterans Commission, Columbia

Lorenzo Winston - Alderman, City of Northwoods

General Public

Andrea Berry - Senior High Student, Osage Beach

Jean McCreary - Instructional Television Coordinator, KMOS-TV, Warrensburg

Edwin Rowold Jr. - Research Biologist, Monsanto Company, St. Louis

Ada M. French - Ticket Agent, U.S. Air, and Student, Longview Community College, Kansas City

Resolutions Concerning Democracy

The following resolutions are listed in priority order.

Libraries need to receive funds to continue their role as equity institutions within the democratic commonwealth. Persons at all levels of society must have access to information, and no citizen should be kept from using that information because of its cost. Libraries also need to be politically ready to face increasing attempts at censorship in a society in which there is a declining sense of cultural commonality brought on in part by the forces of change inherent within the Information Age.

Information technology is very expensive, and most libraries must keep up with demand for traditional materials at the same time as they meet sophisticated demands for online and machine-readable information. With that in mind, library funding agencies must develop effective grant mechanisms which help all kinds of libraries gain access to the latest in information technology.

The Library of Congress, national library organizations, state library organizations and school library organizations will be urged to cooperate in the gathering and distribution of information. Library funding programs must address the need for cooperation among libraries.

Libraries will work to reduce the cost and increase the availability and use of information technology, and will develop cost-effective communications links between libraries and other public and private sector agencies.

Agencies that fund libraries will give increasing attention to the problems of such institutions as they face growing demands for up-to-date information from widely divergent constituencies. Such demands usually require the utilization of expensive technology, dramatic changes in organizational structure, and/or relocation of service points within an institution, locale, region or state.

Libraries will resist the economic censorship that tends to make information have-nots out of those who are poor. Persons at all levels of society must have access to information.

Library staff must be prepared to handle electronic databases, modern telecommunications, increased volumes of data along with continuing high levels of public service. These demands have implications for the education of new library professionals, the need for in-service training of professionals and support staff and management strategies.

Public and other libraries will join in establishing, preserving and enhancing core collections of documentary and other information concerning the American constitutional and political experience, assuring free public access to such information and disseminating such information to the public.

Publicly funded libraries will be encouraged to develop information partnerships with private sector agencies, when such partnerships will maximize access.

Library and information professionals will respond to the need for information on policy research questions among citizens and government officials by providing current and appropriate information. This new responsiveness will require advances in library staff education and the development of resources and mechanisms for the purpose.

Resolutions Concerning Literacy

The following resolutions are listed in priority order.

By 1995, the State Legislature should increase funding for libraries to (1) bring per capita funding in Missouri up to the national average at that time, (2) support the staffing needed to conduct activities in all libraries for pre-school children and to assist adult literacy programs, (3) provide grant money for library service for those geographic areas not currently served and (4) maintain current levels of service.

Public and private funding agencies which assist libraries will develop funding programs to assist all libraries in the development of collections, space and programs to help literacy self-learners and their volunteer tutors. Special attention will be given to literacy self-learners whose primary language is not English, the disabled and disadvantaged, people in rural areas, minorities, inmates of penal institutions, and the young on the verge of entering the work force.

Libraries of all kinds will be encouraged to develop partnerships with organizations actively engaged in promoting literacy among children and adults and in helping to overcome illiteracy throughout the entire population. Libraries and community agencies will determine the best vehicles for outreach to special populations that underuse library literacy programs. Federal and state governments will develop funding mechanisms which assist public libraries in the development of these programs.

State libraries should be encouraged and given appropriate funding to extend a full range of library services into all areas and to develop literacy programs, either alone or jointly with other groups or agencies, in those same areas.

All libraries must be encouraged to develop programs, collections and bibliographies that support lifelong learning skills among all populations.

Government and private funding agencies will make grants to libraries to fund new technology (computers, interactive video, hypertext, software and programs, etc.) that allows self learning by adult and youth literacy students and which contributes to information literacy within regions, states and local areas.

LSCA [Library Services and Construction Act] and education grant programs will be coordinated to encourage school and public libraries, primary and secondary schools and other concerned community organizations to develop cooperative alliances to initiate and strengthen literacy efforts and to help the newly literate to develop skills so that they may use information on the job and in making decisions.

Libraries should continue to assist in coordinating efforts with local literacy training and/or adult basic education programs to provide better recruitment, alternative sites and reading materials.

Schools, universities and public libraries will provide students and patrons with access to and training in the use of the electronic information technologies which increasingly will be used as the nation moves into the 21st century. Government and private funding agencies will make grants to libraries to purchase new technology necessary to carry out this education.

Public and private funding agencies will support development of joint programs by public libraries with schools, school libraries, public broadcasting stations and the formation of consortia or partnerships with private sector firms and agencies to teach basic and information literacy, particularly to special populations such as youth on the verge of entering the work force.

Resolutions Concerning Productivity

The following resolutions are listed in priority order.

Federal and state governments will provide funds that enable all libraries to automate their databases and to purchase computer and telecommunications technology. This technology will connect all information institutions into networks providing up-to-date information necessary for individuals and businesses to operate in the environment of international competition and cooperation.

Federal, state and local governments and private sector agencies and companies will act separately and cooperatively to provide to public, university and school libraries the financial support they need to build their library and information resources so they can contribute to improved productivity and economic development.

To get the best results from the existing and available library resources within the State of Missouri, better means of resource sharing, delivery of materials and communications systems are imperative.

To meet the growing sophistication of citizen information needs, the Coordinating Board for Higher Education should address the need to improve professional training for future and practicing librarians. The State of Missouri will allocate funds to allow the State Library and the state's library education programs to offer courses that will promote the professional development of all those who provide library and information services in the state's libraries.

Libraries will cooperate with other concerned agencies to offer information services that help develop a more efficient work force. (Examples: career information and job search center; college and trade school information center; consortia arrangements with area job-help offices to provide appropriate library information for students seeking skills or educational certification to enter or re-enter the labor force.)

Funding will be provided to encourage libraries to cooperate in encouraging young people, especially those in high risk areas, to become lifelong readers and productive members of society.

In Missouri, the Governor and the General Assembly will appoint a State Task Force on Information and Productivity with representation from business, labor, libraries, and elected and appointed officials. Within one year, this task force is to produce a report which:

a. Gives precise, common definitions to the terms "productivity" and "small business" in the context of library information service programs.

b. Establishes functions and goals for the library community to reach in these defined areas.

c. Assesses the ability of Missouri's libraries to meet the stated goals and functions. The report should include an assessment of current collections and the budgetary needs to meet the goals on information and productivity which the task force will define.

d. Reports task force findings for action by the appropriate agencies.

Public, academic, proprietary school, corporate and other special libraries will link up through electronic networks and other means of resource sharing to achieve the widest possible dissemination of information about jobs, careers, educational opportunities, productivity, the economy and international development.

Through LSCA [Library Services and Construction Act] and other funding programs, all libraries will be able to provide the services, equipment and materials that will make them fully accessible to disabled, disadvantaged and senior citizens. Libraries should develop appropriate information service programs that help senior populations continue to lead productive lives.

Support needs to be found to preserve the "brittle paper" materials about to disintegrate in libraries of all types. Special emphasis will be given to the development of a statewide preservation center specializing in deacidification and preservation of paper materials important to the knowledge base of the State of Missouri.

Resolutions Concerning Funding -- Statewide Goals for Missouri

Resolved: That this Governor's Conference recommend that a referendum appear on a statewide ballot calling for a dedicated tax, administered through the Missouri State Library, of which at least one-half of the receipts shall go to established public libraries on a per-capita basis, with the balance to fund developmental programs and the use of new technologies at the local level, to fund and monitor exemplary programs and to develop libraries in unserved areas.

The library and business community must work together to increase revenues for libraries.

Governor Accepts Conference Resolutions

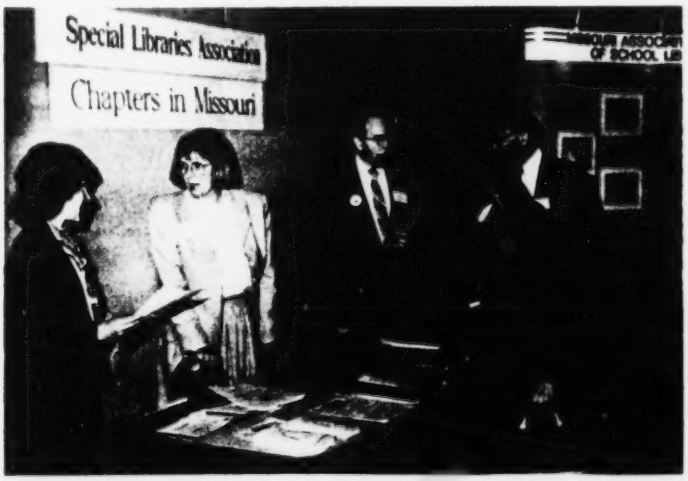
On February 13, 1991, three years after the first conference planning meeting, Virginia G. Young presented the resolutions adopted during the Missouri Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services to Governor John Ashcroft.

The Missouri resolutions will be discussed and debated along with those from the states and territories at the White House Conference. Official delegates will vote on a set of resolutions dealing with the improvement of library and information services in the nation as well as the role of the federal government in the provision of library service.

The final report of the White House Conference, including its findings and recommendations, will be sent to the President, and by him to Congress, for future public policy development.

Conference Exhibits

Center for Independent Study — University of Missouri-Columbia
Department of Library Science and Information Services — Central Missouri State University
Extension Teaching — University of Missouri-Columbia
Missouri Association of School Librarians
Missouri Department of Economic Development
Missouri Library Association
Missouri Library Network Corporation
Missouri State Archives
Missouri State Library — State Census Data Center
Missouri State Library — Wolfner Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
School of Library and Informational Science — University of Missouri-Columbia
Special Libraries Association — Missouri Chapters
Springfield-Greene County Library — Mobile Literacy Van



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